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ABSTRACT

This booklet on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) attempts to provide an overview of the FBI's functions. Presented in a question and answer format, the 99 questions and answers discuss the federal government agency's history, administrative matters, jurisdiction, criminal investigations, security matters, foreign counter-intelligence, and cooperative services. Educational requirements and agency training for special agents are covered under administrative matters, while a section on jurisdiction discusses the areas of law-related crimes that the FBI investigates. Criminal investigations by the FBI include bank robberies, kidnapping cases, bombings, extortion, and other crimes designated by law. In matters of national security and foreign counter-intelligence, the agency is responsible for monitoring any group that advocates a policy of violence, including foreign and domestic terrorist groups. Some of the FBI cooperative services include fingerprinting, a national index on missing persons, a disaster squad, the National Crime Information Center, and exchange of criminal information. Drawings are included. (DJC)

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U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

99 Facts about the FBI

Questions and Answers

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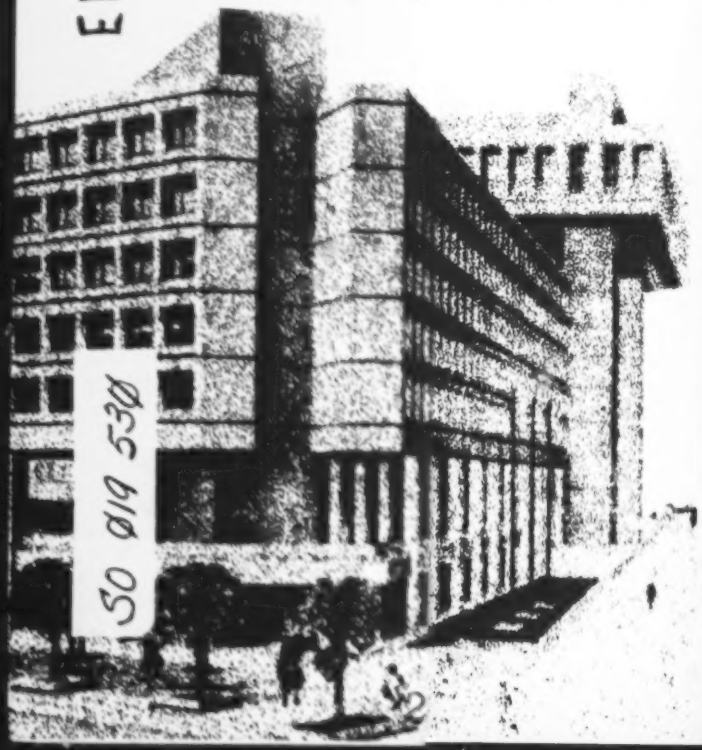


SO 019 530

99 FACTS ABOUT THE FBI
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 **When was the FBI founded?**
In 1908 Attorney General Charles Bonaparte directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by a small group of special investigators. This group was formed as the "Bureau of Investigation" and, in 1935, the present name of Federal Bureau of Investigation was designated by Congress.

2 **Who is the head of the FBI?**
William S. Sessions was sworn in as Director on November 2, 1987, succeeding William H. Webster, who had been appointed Director of Central Intelligence after nine years as Director of the FBI. Director Sessions had been a U.S. District Court Judge in the Western District of Texas since 1974, serving as Chief Judge of the District since 1980.

3 **What is Judge Sessions' background?**
Judge Sessions saw service in the U.S. Air Force prior to college and law school. Prior to his service as a U.S. District Court Judge, Director Sessions was the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas from 1971 to 1974. Before that he

served as chief of the Government Operations Section in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

4 **How is the Director of the FBI appointed to his office?**

Legislation enacted in June, 1968, provides that the Director of the FBI shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a ten-year term.

5 **What guidelines were used in setting up the FBI as a career service?**

J. Edgar Hoover accepted his initial appointment in 1924 from Harlan Fiske Stone, then Attorney General, with the understanding that FBI positions would be filled on the basis of ability and character without political interference, and performance and achievement would be the requirements for promotion within the organization.

6 **What safeguards are there against abuses of authority by the FBI and its Director?**

The FBI's activities and operations are under constant scrutiny and review by the Attorney General, committees of Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the courts, and the Nation's press.

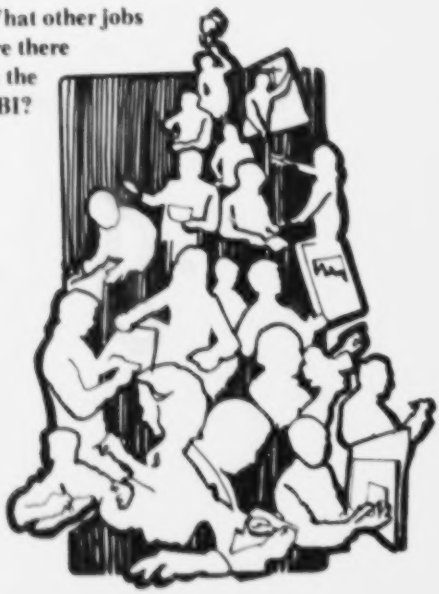
ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

7 **What are the qualifications for the FBI Special Agent position?**

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, willing and available to serve in any part of the United States or Puerto Rico. They must have reached their 23rd but not

35th birthday on the date of entry on duty. Another requirement is that they be in excellent physical condition. Applicants must possess either a law degree with a minimum of 2 years of resident undergraduate college work or a 4-year accounting degree. In addition, the FBI considers applicants possessing a 4-year resident college degree with fluency in a language for which the Bureau has a need, or 3 years of experience of a professional, executive, complex investigative, or other specialized nature. Applicants who have a master's or doctoral degree in a physical science, or a bachelor's degree plus 3 years' scientific experience in a physical science may also be considered.

8 What other jobs are there in the FBI?



The investigative work in the FBI is performed by Special Agents, but there are many other jobs of a support nature which are vital to the Bureau's operations. The secretary, typist, file clerk, computer pro-

grammer, fingerprint examiner, laboratory technician, radio maintenance technician, and receptionist are only a few of the numerous positions filled by noninvestigative personnel.

9 **Approximately how many people are employed by the FBI?**
The FBI has over 21,000 employees. Over 9,000 of these are Special Agents.

10 **Does the FBI employ women as Special Agents?**
Yes.

11 **Are there Black Special Agents?**
Yes. Former FBI Director William H. Webster has stated, "Substantial representation of minorities and females in our ranks is right and just. Moreover, it is sound from an operations standpoint; we must represent all our citizens in order to gain the cooperation necessary in our investigations."

12 **How many field offices does the FBI have and what is the organizational structure?**
The FBI has 58 field offices located in major cities throughout the United States and in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Each, with the exception of the New York Office which is headed by an Assistant Director, is under the direct supervision of a Special Agent in Charge, who in turn is supervised and receives directions from headquarters in Washington, D.C. Headquarters itself is organized into ten divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director who is accountable to the Director for all matters within his sphere of operations.

13 **What kind of training do FBI agents receive?**

All FBI Agents must complete an intensive course at the FBI Academy, located on the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. It is a tough and demanding training period in which the new Agent receives instruction in such areas as constitutional law, Federal criminal procedure, collection and preservation of evidence, investigative techniques, scientific crime detection, firearms, and defensive tactics. Periodically throughout an Agent's career he or she will receive refresher training designed to keep him or her up to date on the latest procedures and techniques of their profession.

14 **Why is law a desirable educational qualification for the Special Agent position?**

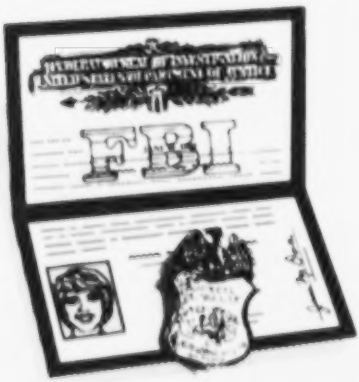
In addition to having a knowledge of a suspect's rights and the applicability of Federal law to a given situation, FBI Agents must, during the course of a criminal investigation, collect evidence which is legally admissible to prove the guilt of the criminal. A legal education provides training in analyzing a set of facts and applying laws and regulations to them.

15 **Why is accounting an alternate educational qualification for the Special Agent position?**

Accounting is an alternate educational requirement because investigations of many matters under the jurisdiction of the FBI, such as bank embezzlements, frauds against the Government, tort claims, Renegotiation Act cases, and other white-collar crimes require expert knowledge of accounting practices and procedures.

16 **If someone claims to be an FBI Agent, how can one positively identify him or her as such?**

Each Special Agent carries a commission card which identifies him or her as a Special Agent of the FBI and which bears the Agent's name, signature, and photograph. Each Agent is also issued a gold FBI badge in the shape of a shield surmounted by an eagle.



17 **How much does it cost to operate the FBI?**

Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1987 amounted to $1 billion. Fines, recoveries, and potential economic loss prevented in cases investigated by the FBI amounted to over $2 billion.

18 **How often are Special Agents rotated in their assignments?**

There are no specific tours of duty. Special Agent assignments are based upon the needs of the Bureau, and Agents must be available at any time for general or special assignment anywhere in the United States or its territories.

19 **Is the FBI considered a career service?**
Yes. Fifty-eight percent of the Speial Agents have ten years or more of srvice.

FBI JURISDICTION

20 **What are the primary functions ofthe FBI and its Agents?**
The FBI investigates violations of ertain Federal statutes and collects evidnce in cases in which the United States isor may be an interested party. The FBI pefforms other duties specifically imposed ly law or Presidential directive and conduct a number of service activities for other law enforcement agencies.

21 **Then the FBI does not investigateall violations of Federal and Constitutiona Law?**
True. The FBI can investigate a natter only when it has authority to do so undr a law passed by Congress or on instructons of the President or the Attorney Genral.

22 **What is the FBI's jurisdiction in tie field of organized crime?**
Most of the Federal statutes enactd to combat organized crime are aimed at radicating interstate gambling, large-sca intrastate gambling, hoodlum loan sharking, gangland infiltration of legitimatebusiness, and interstate travel in aid o racketeering. Other statutes often utilized re those dealing with pornography, arson-or-hire, extortion, thefts from interstate shipments, and labor racketeering.

23 What does the FBI do with facts and evidence gathered during an investigation?

If a possible violation of Federal law under the jurisdiction of the FBI has occurred, the FBI will conduct an investigation. The facts of the case are then presented to the appropriate United States Attorney or Department of Justice official who will determine whether or not prosecution or further action is warranted. The FBI does not give an opinion or decide whether an individual will be prosecuted.

24 Are the CIA and the Secret Service part of the FBI?

No. The FBI is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The Secret Service is an agency of the Treasury Department, while the Central Intelligence Agency is an independent member of the Executive Branch of the Government.

25 Why did the FBI investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy if the murder of the President was not then a Federal crime and the Secret Service is responsible for protecting the President?

The FBI investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy under direct orders of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. Since that time, a law has been passed making it a crime for anyone to kill, kidnap, or assault, or for anyone to attempt or to conspire to kill or kidnap the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, or if there is no Vice President, the officer next in order of succession to the Office of the President, the Vice President-elect, or any individual acting as President under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The law specifically designates the FBI as the investigative agency.

26 **Does an FBI Agent have powers of arrest or any authority outside the United States and its territories?**

No, except in certain cases of terrorism specifically addressed by Congress.

27 **Does the FBI investigate matters involving narcotics or income tax violations?**

Narcotics are under the jurisdiction of the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Justice Department, but the Attorney General has also tasked the FBI with concurrent investigative responsibility. DEA and the FBI are working together in many cases involving narcotics. The Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department handles income tax violations.

28 **Isn't the FBI a type of National Police Force?**

Definitely not. The FBI is a fact-finding organization investigating violations of Federal laws and its authority is strictly limited to matters within its jurisdiction.

29 **Wouldn't a National Police Agency be the most effective force against crime?**

No. The same objective can be accomplished through cooperation of the various law enforcement agencies without surrendering to the democratically repugnant concept of a centralized, powerful police force.

30 **What authority do FBI Agents have to make arrests?**

FBI Agents may make arrests without a warrant for any Federal offense committed in their presence, or when they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is attempting ing to commit a felony violation of United States laws. Agents may also make arrests by warrant.

31 What is the general policy of the FBI regarding arrests by Agents?

Agents do not make arrests for "investigation" or "on suspicion." Before arrests are made, if at all possible, the facts of each case are presented to the United Sates Attorney who decides whether or not a Federal violation has occurred and, if so, he may authorize Agents to file a complaint which serves as the basis of the arrest warrent.

32 How can I get an FBI security clearance?

The FBI does not issue security clearances except for its own empioyees. It does conduct applicant-type investigations in certain cases at the request of other Government agencies concerning individuals requiring security clearances. The results of these investigations are furnished to the requesting agency which then decides whether or not to grant the individual a security clearance.

33 Does the FBI propose passage of new laws it believes are necessary to fight crime?

No. Proposing new legislation such as this is the responsibility of the Department of Justice; however, on the basis of investigative experience, the FBI may furnish comments or observations on legislative matters to the Department of Justice for its consideration.

34 Can the FBI be "called in" to investigate a serious crime, such as murder, when the local police are unable to solve the case?

No. The FBI has no authority to investigate local crimes which are not within FBI jurisdiction. The FBI will, however, render all possible assistance to the local police through the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division.

35 **Briefly, what is the function of the FBI in the field of civil rights?**
It is to objectively investigate alleged violations of the civil rights statutes within FBI jurisdiction and furnish the results of these investigations to the Department of Justice for a determination of whether further action or prosecution is desired.

36 **Can't the FBI provide personal protection to civil rights workers or others who believe they are in danger or who have been threatened with bodily harm?**
No. The FBI is an investigative agency, not a national police force. Agents cannot assume without authority the role of protective bodyguard to any citizen or group of citizens.

37 **If an FBI Agent saw an individual robbing a bank, he or she would immediately place the robber under arrest. Suppose an Agent witnessed the manager of a large hotel refusing to rent a room to an individual because of his or her race in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Could or would the Agent arrest the hotel manager?**
No. In the absence of the use of force or threat of force in the denial of such accommodations because of race, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has no criminal provisions under which the Agent might arrest the hotel manager. The FBI would conduct a preliminary investigation and submit the facts of the case to the Department of Justice for its determination as to whether further action is warranted.

38 **If a restaurant owner asked FBI Agents to remove persons engaged in an unlawful sit-down demonstration, would they comply?**
No. The restaurant owner would be advised that the FBI is an investigative, not a

police, agency and that such action is not a function of the FBI.

39 **Does the close working relationship between the FBI and most local police interfere with the effectiveness of FBI investigations of Civil Rights complaints against law enforcement officers?**
No. Responsible and professional police officers fully realize that there is no room in law enforcement for anyone committing violations of the law and that FBI investigations will clear the innocent officer of unfounded charges as well as identify the guilty.

40 **If a crime is committed that is a violation of both local and Federal laws, does the FBI "take over" the investigation?**
No. State and local law enforcement agencies are not subordinate to the FBI and the FBI has no authority over them. Through cooperation, the investigative resources of the FBI and the local agency are pooled in a common effort to solve the case.

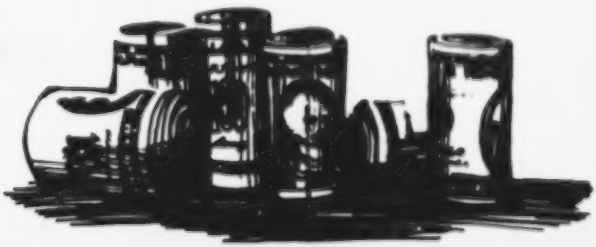
41 **Are not FBI informants employees of the Bureau, much the same as Special Agents, except that they conduct only undercover investigations?**
No. Informants are not hired or trained employees of the FBI, although they may receive compensation in some instances for their expenses and information. Informants are simply individuals who furnish information to the FBI on a confidential basis.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

42 **If a crime is committed on a military reservation, what is the jurisdiction of the FBI?**
Generally, if only military personnel are involved, the matter will be handled by military authorities, unless the crime concerns Government property or funds, in which case the FBI has jurisdiction. The FBI also has responsibility when only civilians not subject to military law are involved.

43 **Does the FBI investigate all bank robberies?**
The FBI has jurisdiction over robberies of financial institutions which are (1) members of Federal Reserve System, or (2) insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or (3) organized under the laws of the United States, or (4) federally insured credit unions.

44 **If a child is missing under circumstances indicating that a kidnaping has occurred, but no interstate transporation is known, will the FBI begin an investigation?**
Yes. The law provides that unless the victim is located or released within 24 hours, it is presumed that he or she has been transported interstate.



45 **Isn't it true that the criminal work of the FBI is concerned with only serious federal crimes such as bank robbery, kidnaping, and extortion?**
No. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in both the criminal and security fields.

46 **Does the FBI advocate payment of money that may be demanded by a criminal in an extortion or kidnaping case?**

This is a decision that must be made by the family or person from whom the ransom is being demanded.

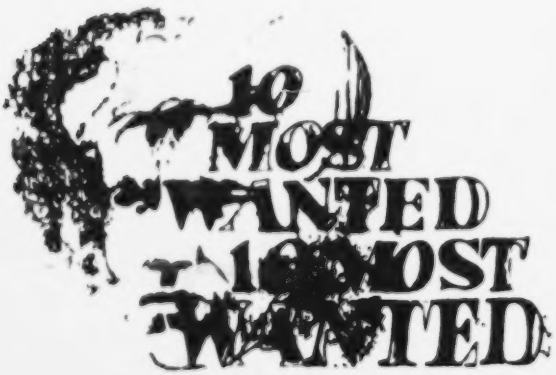
47 **Does the FBI have any authority to investigate crimes involving thefts of large sums of money, jewelry, or property?**
Under the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute, the FBI has authority to investigate those cases wherein stolen property valued at $5,000 or more has been transported across state lines.

48 **What is the basis for the FBI's jurisdiction in bombing cases?**
Bombing investigations conducted by the FBI are handled primarily under the provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. This Act, among other provisions, prohibits the use of explosives or incendiary devices against property used by the Federal Government, federally funded activities, or activities that affect interstate commerce.

49 **Why are bombing cases so difficult to solve?**
In these cases there are generally no witnesses and little, if any, physical evidence to identify the perpetrator of the crime. In addition, if the bomb has a timing device, the bomber may be many miles away at the time of the explosion.

50 **On what basis does the FBI select its "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives"?**
This selection is based on several items, including the fugitive's past criminal record, the threat posed to the community, the seriousness of the crime for which the fugitive is sought, and whether nationwide publicity is likely to assist in apprehension.

51 **Why does the FBI conduct investigations to locate some criminals under the unlawful flight statute and not others?**
The fugitive must be wanted by local authorities for prosecution, or confinement after conviction, for a crime which is a felony. Local authorities must have information that the individual has fled interstate, request FBI assistance to locate him or her, and agree to extradite and prosecute upon apprehension.



52 Does the FBI investigate graft and corruption in local government and in state and local police departments?

In certain instances the FBI does investigate graft and corruption in local government and in state and local police departments under the Hobbs Act of the Anti-Racketeering Statute, the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, and the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

53 How many individuals are convicted of one or more crimes each year in cases investigated by the FBI?

During the 1985 Fiscal Year, more than 14,000 individuals were convicted of crimes in FBI cases.

54 When the FBI recovers stolen property, why is it not returned immediately in all instances to the owner?

Such property is often used as evidence in the trial of the thief. The disposition of recovered property is controlled by the United States Attorney or the Federal court.

55 Will the FBI investigate the murder or suspected murder of a Federal employee who is killed while performing his official duties?

Yes, but only if the employee is in one of the categories covered by the statute governing assaults and killings of Federal officers or if there is evidence of a violation of the statute governing conspiracies to impede or injure Federal officers.

56 If a citizen furnishes facts to the FBI and there is a question as to whether the facts constitute a Federal violation, who decides the question?

The FBI will present the facts to the United States Attorney who then determines whether a Federal violation has occurred and whether the facts warrant prosecutive action.

57 **What is the policy if the FBI concerning the use of firearms?**
An FBI Agent is trained to use firearms only in self-defense or to safeguard the lives of other persons.

58 **If a soldier is missing from his military unit, will the FBI designate him a deserter and conduct an investigation to locate him?**
No. FBI assistance to locate a deserter from the Armed Forces may be requested by military authorities after they have dropped the the individual from the rolls as a deserter. The FBI will then conduct an investigation to locate and apprehend the deserter.

59 **If FBI Agents have authority only in the United States and its possessions and FBI jurisdiction is generally based on interstate transactions, how can the FBI investigate crimes on the high seas?**
The United States Constitution specifically grants Congress authority to pass laws governing crimes on the high seas. The FBI has jurisdiction over many of these crimes pursuant to Congressional enactment.

SECURITY MATTERS

60 **Does the FBI compile a list of organizations it has designated as subversive?**
No. The FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency and does not designate or label organizations.

61 **What are the primary sources of FBI authority to investigate subversive groups?**
The FBI's authority in this area is based on Congressional enactments and orders of the Attorney General.

62 **Does the FBI investigate white hate groups as well as revolutionary groups?**
Yes. The FBI is charged with internal security responsibilities and any group which follows a policy of violence, or in any way violates laws over which the FBI has jurisdiction, will be thoroughly and impartially investigated.

63 **Does the FBI investigate foreign-inspired terrorist acts?**
Yes. The FBI investigates such acts when and if directed against targets in the United States and some cases against U.S. targets abroad. These investigations cover terrorist hijackings, kidnapings, bombings, and assaults when against foreign officials.

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

64 **What is the FBI's Foreign Counterintelligence responsibility?**
It is the responsibility of the FBI, within the United States, to detect, lawfully counteract, and/or prevent espionage and other clandestine intelligence activities, sabotage, international terrorist activities, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons. This responsibility does not include personnel, physical, document, or communications security programs outside the FBI itself.

65 **What are the targets of the foreign spy?**
Government agencies and military facilities remain high-priority targets of foreign intelligence services. Increasingly, however, the foreign spy also seeks informa-

tion concerning advanced United States technology and production processes. Such targets are often found in university or other private research facilities, "think tanks," libraries, and specialized trade association publications.

66 Aren't spies interested only in classified information?

No. While classified information (that is, information relating to national security)

is of high interest, many similarly important targets are unclassified. Aquisition through irregular channels of unclassified materials, concerning such areas as basic research or sophisticated production techniques, assist foreign countries by providing them at minimum cost with the best research and technology the United States can produce. Such materials are often collected in a manner which conceals the interest of the foreign country.

67 **Does the FBI investigate crimes against foreign diplomatic officials in this country?**
Under the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States, the FBI investigates murders, kidnapings, and assaults against such individuals as well as damage to property of foreign governments in the United States. Jurisdiction under this Act is held concurrently with local authorities and the FBI investigates when the crimes committed would adversely affect the conduct of United States foreign affairs.

68 **Do foreign spies operate "undercover"?**
Yes. Often such spies use the cover of foreign diplomatic or commercial representatives, members of foreign aircraft or ship crews, visiting scientists, scholars, exchange students, and immigrants.

69 **Hasn't advanced espionage technology reduced the importance of the foreign spy?**
No. Advanced technology, such as satellite photography, does assist foreign intelligence services. However, in the open society this country represents, the spy continues to be a most effective weapon, particularly in determining United States attitudes, plans, and intentions.

70 **We hear and read a lot about negotiations and meetings in which representatives of our country are working with those of other countries to maintain peace and bring about a lessening of tensions and better international understanding. Haven't these efforts, which stress cooperation and openness, reduced the amount of espionage and related activities?**

No. Developments in the international political arena do have some relationship to intelligence activities of nations. But, it has been our experience that some countries have actually stepped up their clandestine activities against the United States during times when they have been making public statements on behalf of peace and friendship.

71 **Then why do we so seldom read about arrests for espionage?**

Arrests are only one means of stopping espionage-type activities, and not the most common one. Remember that when a diplomat is caught in espionage, there can be no prosecution. And even when a non-diplomat is detected, it may not be in the best interests of our Government to publicize the event. Counterespionage is, by nature, a quiet and complicated activity.

72 **How can the average citizen help the FBI protect the United States from foreign intelligence operations?**

The average citizen can assist the FBI by reporting suspicious circumstances that might be indicative of foreign intelligence operations. Just because a document, production process, piece of equipment, or component part is not classified, doesn't mean it is not of interest to the foreign spy.

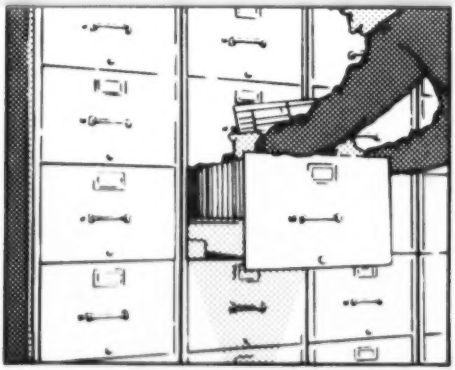
73 Shouldn't a citizen verify his suspicions before reporting them to the FBI?
Certainly not. Foreign intelligence operations are matters for coordinated efforts of carefully trained investigators of the FBI and other professionals. Citizens should not attempt their own investigations. Don't forget that vigilante-style investigation could disrupt the careful, long-range efforts of the professionals.

FBI COOPERATIVE SERVICES

74 How many fingerprints are on file with the FBI and how many persons are represented by these fingerprints?
As of November, 1986, the FBI files contained more than 178 million fingerprint cards representing almost 60 million persons.

75 Who has their fingerprints in FBI files?
The prints of arrested persons, aliens, Government applicants, and military personnel form the large part of FBI fingerprint records. In addition, many citizens voluntarily submit their fingerprints for personal identification reasons.

76 Does the FBI conduct fingerprint examinations for private individuals?
No. The FBI conducts fingerprint examinations only for law enforcement agencies and officials and for other Federal agencies.



77 **If a person is arrested and fingerprinted, and the charge is later dismissed, how is the fingerprint record in the FBI changed to reflect dismissal of the charge?**

The responsibility for submitting complete and up-to-date information concerning the disposition of an arrest is with the agency submitting the arrest fingerprint card. The FBI strongly urges all police agencies submitting arrest fingerprint cards to follow the case and submit a final disposition for the completion of the records maintained by the FBI. The information submitted, including dismissal of the charge, will be placed on the fingerprint record.

78 **Will the FBI furnish fingerprint records to private citizens?**

Yes. Pursuant to Department of Justice Order 556-73, an individual may obtain a copy of his or her arrest record by submitting a written request directly to the FBI Identification Division, together with a set of rolled inked fingerprint impressions taken on a fingerprint card which indicates the individual's name and birth data. There is a required fee of $14 for this service.

79 **Does the FBI exchange fingerprint information with foreign police agencies?**
Yes. The FBI exchanges fingerprint information with 81 friendly noncommunist countries on a cooperative basis.

80 **Does the FBI maintain a national index on Missing Persons?**

Yes. In the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a Missing Person File is maintained which allows law enforcement agencies to enter missing person records into the NCIC Computer and inquire against the file with instantaneous response.

81 **What is the function of the FBI Disaster Squad?**
The function of the FBI Distaster Squad is to identify, through fingerprints, the victims of disasters. The services of this specially trained group are available upon request of local law enforcement and governmental agencies or transportation companies following a catastrophe where identification of victims is a problem.

82 **Does the FBI's distaster squad go automatically to a scene of any distaster to assist in identifying the victims?**
No. The services of the FBI Distaster Squad are made available only upon request by a ranking law enforcement official or transportation agency involved. It can assist in identifying Americans in disasters abroad only at the specific invitation of the country involved.

83 **What, if any, is the difference in training received by Special Agents at the FBI Academy and local police officers attending the FBI National Academy?**
Special Agents of the FBI receive training specifically designed to enable them to handle investigative responsibilities of Federal offenses. The FBI National Academy curriculum is designed to enhance the administrative potential of local, county, and state police. The emphasis is on local problems rather than Federal.

84 **What other training assistance is afforded local law enforcement officers?**
Approximately 5,000 local, county, and state law enforcement officers receive specialized training at the FBI Academy located on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia, each year. This training is determined by the needs of local law enforcement agencies. In addition, the FBI has more than 2,100 Special Agents qualified to instruct local law enforcement officers in various phases of their work. They are available upon request to assist in training programs being conducted by these agencies

in the United States.

85 **Is the FBI National Academy available only to United States police officers?**
No. Although the whole concept of the FBI National Academy is based upon the needs of law enforcement within our own Nation, as a cooperative measure, a limited number of officers from foreign countries are accepted in each session.

86 **What is the National Crime Information Center?**
The National Crime Information Center popularly known as NCIC, is a computerized information system established by the FBI as a service to all criminal justice agencies—local, state, and Federal. NCIC stores documented information on missing persons, serialized stolen property, wanted persons for whom an arrest warrent is outstanding, and criminal histories on individuals arrested and fingerprinted for serious or significant offenses. This information can be instantly retrieved over a vast communications network through the use of telecommunications equipment located in criminal justice agencies in various locations in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico.

87 **What is the CLIS?**
The NCIC communications network is used by authorized local, state, and Federal crime laboratories to access scientific reference information contained on the Criminalistics Laboratory Information System (CLIS) data base. The CLIS is currently comprised of a General Rifling Characteristics File that is used to identify the manufacture and type of weapon that may have been used

to fire a bullet or cartridge. The CLIS data base is maintained by the FBI Laboratory.

88 **If an individual is being sought by local police for committing a crime, what assistance can be rendered by the FBI to locate the fugitive?**

A stop will be placed against the fugitive's fingerprints in the FBI Identification Division and the local police will be immediately notified of the receipt of any additional fingerprints of the fugitive. The fugitive's name and identifying data will also be entered into the National Crime Information Center. Any criminal justice agency which subsequently inquires about this individual will be advised of his or her fugitive status. In addition, the FBI may conduct an active investigation to locate the wanted person under Federal unlawful flight statutes.

89 **Does the FBI furnish local police and other law enforcement agencies the identities of persons suspected of committing crimes?**

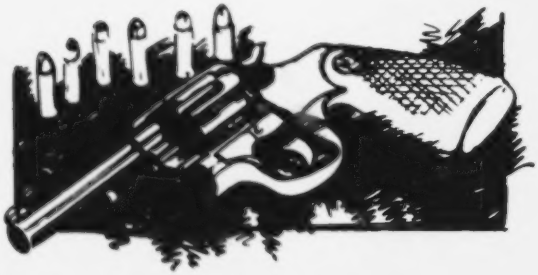
Yes. Information coming to the attention of the FBI regarding local crimes or crimes within the jurisdiction of other agencies is promptly furnished to the appropriate Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency.

90 **If an FBI informant furnishes information regarding a crime not within the jurisdiction of the FBI, does the FBI conduct investigations to verify the information or to prove the violation?**

No. This information is expeditiously furnished to the agency having jurisdiction over the alleged violation, and the agency is advised that the information has not been verified by FBI investigation.

91 **Does the FBI Laboratory conduct examinations of evidence for anyone other than the FBI?**

Yes. The facilities and scientific expertise of the FBI Laboratory are available to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies in the United States in their investigation of criminal matters. Approximately 30 percent of the examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory are for outside agencies.



92 **Does the FBI Laboratory charge other agencies for conducting scientific examinations of evidence?**

As a cooperative measure, no charge is made for these examinations. In addition, FBI Laboratory experts will appear in court as required to testify to the results of their examinations at no cost to the local agency.

93 **Does the FBI keep statistics on criminal offenses committed in the United States?**

Yes. The FBI collects criminal data from police departments across the Nation and complies it into four quarterly reports as well as a comprehensive annual report. The annual report is published by the Government Printing Office and is entitled Crime in the United States.

94 **Are statistics maintained by the FBI on the number of persons confined to penal institutions and on divorces, liquor consumption, cigarette consumption, deaths, and marriages?**
No. These statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and can be found in its annual publication entitled "Statistical Abstract of the United States."

95 **Can FBI Agents or FBI Headquarters furnish legal advice?**
No.

96 **How can a tour of FBI Headquarters be arranged? When are tours available?**
Guided tours of FBI Headquarters, the J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building, are offered Mondays through Fridays, excluding holidays, from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. and last slightly more than one hour. The visitor's entrance is located on E Street between 9th and 10th Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. No appointment is necessary for families or groups numbering less than 15.

97 **Will the FBI recommend schools or courses to be taken by students?**
No. As a matter of policy, the FBI does not recommend specific schools to be attended or courses of study to be pursued.

98 **Can the FBI send wanted posters and flyers on fugitives to individuals on request?**
No. Wanted posters and flyers relating to fugitives currently being sought by the FBI are sent primarily to law enforcement agencies and selected individuals and organizations which are likely to produce information regarding the fugitive's location.

99 **How can I contact the FBI if I have information to report?**

The front page of most telephone directories lists the telephone number of the nearest FBI field office, all of which are open 24 hours a day, including Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. Additional information concerning matters in this booklet can be obtained from any field office or by writing to: Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535.

*U.S. G.P.O. 1988-202-054;84008

TENTH EDITION